

CYMATICS: THE SCIENCE OF THE FUTURE?

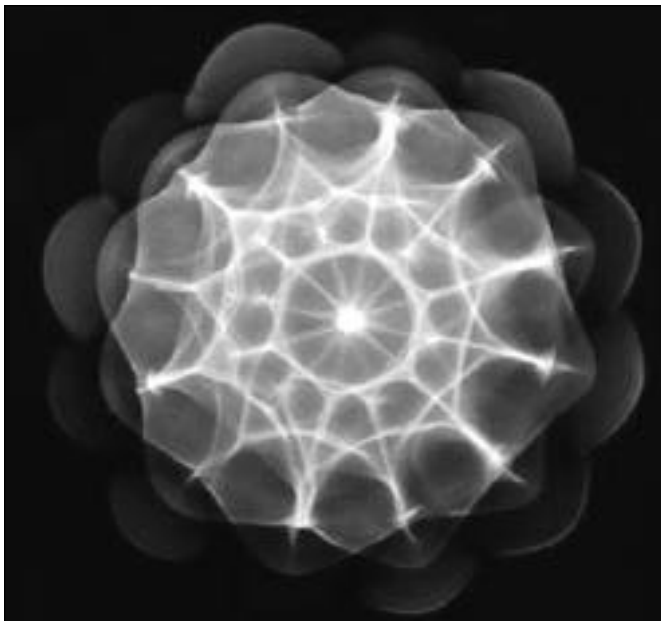
by Peter Petterson © 2005
translated by Yarrow Cleaves

Is there a connection between sound, vibrations and physical reality? Do sound and vibrations have the potential to create? In this article we will see what various researchers in this field, which has been named Cymatics, have concluded.

Chladni Figures

In 1787, the jurist, musician and physicist Ernst Chladni published *Entdeckungen über die Theorie des Klanges* (*Discoveries Concerning the Theory of Music*). In this and other pioneering works, Chladni, who was born in 1756 (the same year as Mozart) and died in 1829 (the same year as Beethoven), laid the foundations for that discipline within physics that came to be called acoustics, the science of sound. Among Chladni's successes was finding a way to make visible what sound waves generate.

With the help of a violin bow which he drew perpendicularly across the edge of flat plates covered with sand, he produced those patterns and shapes which today go



by the term "Chladni figures" (see right).

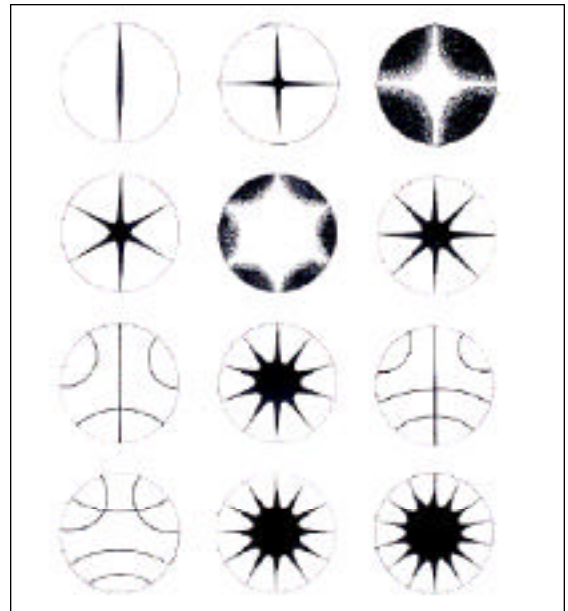
What was the significance of this discovery? Chladni demonstrated once and for all that sound actually does affect physical matter and that it has the quality of creating geometric patterns.

Bowditch Curves and Lissajous Figures

In 1815, the American mathematician Nathaniel Bowditch began studying the patterns created by the intersection of two sine curves whose axes are perpendicular to each other. These are sometimes called "Bowditch curves", but more often are known as "Lissajous figures" (see overleaf)—named after the French mathematician Jules-Antoine Lissajous who, independently of Bowditch, investigated them in 1857–58. Both concluded that the condition for these designs to arise was that the frequencies, or oscillations per second, of both curves stood in simple whole-number ratios to each other, such as 1:1, 1:2, 1:3 and so on.

In fact, one can produce Lissajous figures even if the frequencies are not in perfect whole-number ratios to each other.

If the difference is insignificant, the phenomenon that arises is that the designs keep changing their appearance. They move. What creates the variations in the shapes of these designs is the phase differential, or the angle between the two curves—in other words, the way in which their



Chladni figures

rhythms or periods coincide. If, on the other hand, the curves have different frequencies and are out of phase with each other, intricate web-like designs arise. These Lissajous figures are all visual examples of waves that meet each other at right angles.

As I pondered the connection between these figures and other areas of knowledge, I came to think about the concept that exists in many societies and their mythologies around the world, which describes the world as a web. For example, many of the Mesoamerican people regarded the various parts of the universe as products of spinning and weaving: "Conception and birth were...compared with the acts of spinning and weaving; all the Aztec and Mayan creation and fertility goddesses were described as great weavers."¹ A number of waves crossing each other at right angles looks like a woven pattern, and it is precisely that they meet at 90-degree angles that gives rise to Lissajous figures.

Dr Hans Jenny and Cymatics

In 1967, Hans Jenny, a Swiss doctor, artist and researcher (now deceased), published the bilingual book *Kymatik: Wellen*

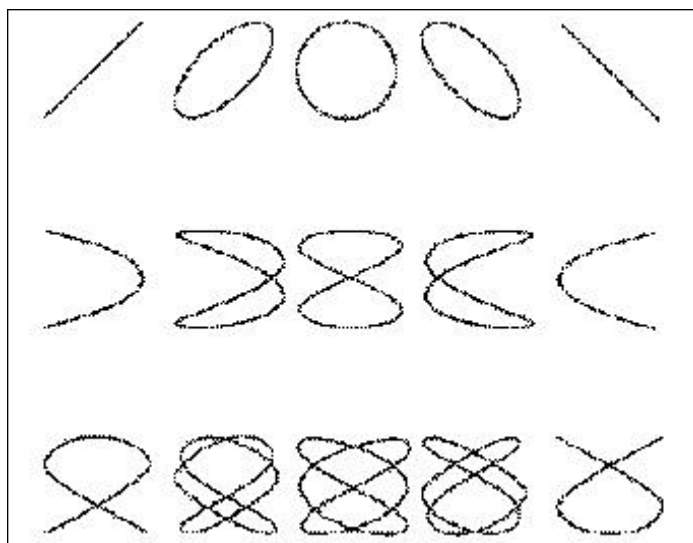
und Schwingungen mit ihrer Struktur und Dynamik / Cymatics: The Structure and Dynamics of Waves and Vibrations.

In this book Dr Jenny, like Chladni 200 years earlier, showed what happens when one takes various materials like sand, spores, iron filings, water and viscous substances and places them on vibrating metal plates and membranes. What then appears are shapes and motion patterns which vary from the nearly perfectly ordered and stationary to those that are turbulently developing, organic and constantly in motion.

Jenny made use of crystal oscillators and an invention of his own, the tonoscope, to set these plates and membranes vibrating. This was a major step forward. The advantage with crystal oscillators is that one can determine exactly which frequency and amplitude/volume one wants. It was now possible to research and follow a continuous train of events in which one had the possibility of changing the frequency or the amplitude or both.

The tonoscope was constructed to make the human voice visible without any electronic apparatus as an intermediate link. This yielded the amazing possibility of being able to see the physical image of the vowel, tone or song a human being produced directly (see right). Not only could you hear a melody, you could also see it!

Jenny called this new area of research *Cymatics*, which comes from the Greek word *kyma*, meaning "wave". Cymatics could be translated as the study of how vibrations, in the broad sense, generate and influence patterns, shapes and moving processes.



Lissajous figures

Creative Vibration

What did Hans Jenny find in his investigations? In the first place, Jenny produced both the Chladni figures and Lissajous figures in his experiments.

He discovered also that if he vibrated a plate at a specific frequency and amplitude—vibration—the shapes and motion patterns characteristic of that vibration appeared in the material on the plate.

If he changed the frequency or amplitude, the development and pattern were changed as well. He found that if he increased the frequency, the complexity

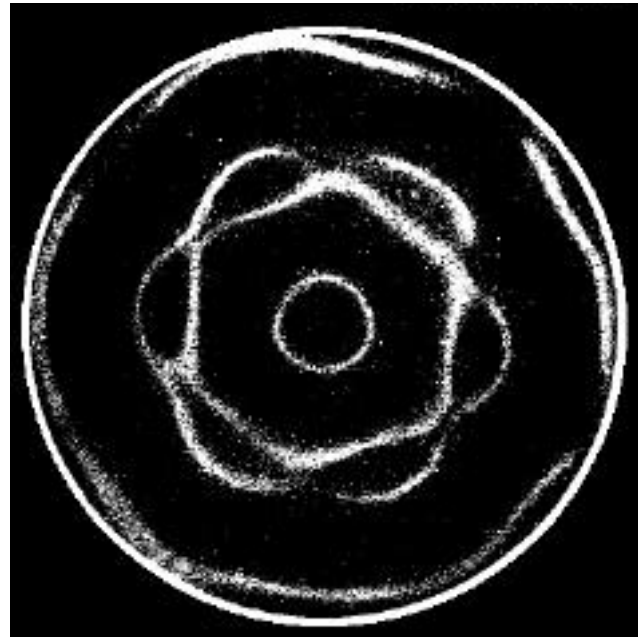
of the patterns increased; the number of elements became greater. If on the other hand he increased the amplitude, the motions became all the more rapid and turbulent and could even create small eruptions where the actual material was thrown up into the air.

The shapes, figures and patterns of motion that appeared proved to be primarily a function of frequency, amplitude and the inherent characteristics of the various materials.

He also discovered that under certain conditions he could make the shapes change continuously, despite his having altered neither frequency nor amplitude!

When Jenny experimented with fluids of various kinds, he produced wave motions, spirals and wave-like patterns in continuous circulation.

In his research with liquid and tilted it. The liquid did not yield to gravitational influence and run off the vibrating plate, but stayed on and went on constructing new shapes as though nothing had happened. If, however, the oscillation was then turned off, the liquid began to run, but if he was really fast and got the vibrations going again he could get the liquid back in place on the plate.



The vowel A resonating in sand.

ments that arose. With the help of iron filings, mercury, viscous liquids, plastic-like substances and gases, he investigated the three-dimensional aspects of the effect of vibration.

In his research with the tonoscope, Jenny noticed that when the vowels of the ancient languages of Hebrew and Sanskrit were pronounced, the sand took the shape of the written symbols for these vowels, while our modern languages, on the other hand, did not generate the same result! How is this possible? Did the ancient Hebrews and Indians know this? Is there something to the concept of "sacred language", which both of these are sometimes called? What qualities do these "sacred languages", among which Tibetan, Egyptian and Chinese are often numbered, possess? Do they have the power to influence and transform physical reality, to create things through their inherent power or, to take a concrete example, through the recitation or singing of sacred texts, to heal a person who has gone "out of tune"?

An interesting phenomenon appeared when he took a vibrating plate covered with liquid and tilted it. The liquid did not yield to gravitational influence and run off the vibrating plate, but stayed on and went on constructing new shapes as though nothing had happened. If, however, the oscillation was then turned off, the liquid began to run, but if he was really fast and got the vibrations going again he could get the liquid back in place on the plate.



According to Dr Jenny (pictured above), this is an example of an antigravitational effect created by vibrations.

Biological Evolution

In the beginning of *Cymatics*, Dr Hans Jenny says that in the living as well as non-living parts of nature, the trained eye encounters widespread evidence of periodic systems. These systems, he says, point to a continuous transformation from the one set condition to the opposite set.³

Jenny is saying that we see everywhere examples of vibrations, oscillations, pulses, wave motions, pendulum motions, rhythmic courses of events and serial sequences and their effects and actions. Throughout the book, Jenny emphasises his conception that these phenomena and processes not be taken merely as subjects for mental analysis and theorising. Only by trying to "enter into" phenomena through empirical and systematic investigation can we create mental structures capable of casting light on ultimate reality.

He asks that we not "mix ourselves in with the phenomenon" but instead pay attention to it and allow it to lead us to the inherent and essential. He means that even the purest philosophical theory is nevertheless incapable of grasping the true existence and reality of it in full measure.

What Hans Jenny pointed out is the resemblance between the shapes and patterns we see around us in physical reality and the shapes and patterns he generated in his investigations. Jenny was convinced that biological evolution is a result of vibrations, the nature of which determines the ultimate outcome. He speculated that every cell has its own frequency and that a number of cells with

the same frequency creates a new frequency which is in harmony with the original, which in its turn possibly forms an organ that also creates a new frequency in harmony with the two preceding ones.

Jenny was saying that the key to understanding how we can heal the body with the help of tones lies in our understanding of how

different frequencies influence genes, cells and various structures in the body. He also suggested that through the study of the human ear and larynx we would be able to come to a deeper understanding of the ultimate cause of vibrations.

"There is a similarity between cymatic pictures and quantum particles. In both cases, that which appears to be a solid form is also a wave."

Unity between Wave and Form

In the closing chapter of *Cymatics*, Jenny sums up these phenomena in a three-part unity. The fundamental and generative power is in the vibration which, with its periodicity, sustains phenomena with its two poles. At one pole we have form, the figurative pattern. At the other is motion, the dynamic process. These three fields—vibration and periodicity as the ground field, and form and motion as the two poles—constitute an indivisible whole, Jenny says, even though one can dominate sometimes.

Does this trinity have something within science that corresponds? Yes, according to John Beaulieu, American polarity and music therapist. In his book *Music and Sound in the Healing Arts*, he draws a comparison between his own three-part structure, which in many respects resembles Jenny's, and the conclusions that

researchers working with subatomic particles have reached. "There is a similarity between cymatic pictures and quantum particles. In both cases, that which appears to be a solid form is also a wave. They are both created and simultaneously organised by the principle of pulse [principle of vibration]. This is the great mystery with sound: there is no solidity! A form that appears solid is actually created by an underlying vibration."⁴

In an attempt to explain the unity in this dualism between wave and form, physics developed the quantum field theory in which the quantum field—or, in our terminology, the vibration—is understood as the one true reality, and the particle or form and the wave or motion are only two polar manifestations of the one reality—vibration—says Beaulieu.

In conclusion, I would like to cite Cathie E. Guzzetta's poetic contemplation of the investigation of the relationship between sound and the arising of various life-forms: "The forms of snowflakes and faces of flowers may take on their shape because they are responding to some sound in nature. Likewise, it is possible that crystals, plants and human beings may be, in some way, music that has taken on visible form."⁵

Endnotes

1. Klein, Cecilia F., "Woven Heaven, Tangled Earth: A Weaver's Paradigm of the Mesoamerican Cosmos", in *Ethnoastronomy and Archastronomy in the American Tropics* (eds. Anthony P. Aveni and Gary Urton), *Annals of the Academy of Science*, New York, vol. 385, 1982, p. 15.
2. McClellan, Randall, *The Healing Forces of Music: History, Theory and Practice*, Element, Inc., 1991, p. 50.
3. Jenny, Hans, *Kymatik: Wellen und Schwingungen mit ihrer Struktur und Dynamik / Cymatics: The Structure and Dynamics of Waves and Vibrations*, Basilius Press, 1967, p. 10.
4. Beaulieu, John, *Music and Sound in the Healing Arts*, Station Hill Press, 1987, p. 40.
5. Guzzetta, Cathie E., "Music Therapy: Nursing the Music of the Soul", in *Music: Physician for the Times to Come* (ed. Don Campbell), Quest Books, 1991, p. 149.

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